

Litchfield Enquirer:PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY HENRY ADAMS.TERMS. To village and single mail subscribers,
two dollars per year, payable before the expiration of
six months.To companies of any number over six, \$1.50 per
year, payable as above. To companies less than six,
\$1.75 per year, payable as above. 25 cents will be
deducted from each of these prices when payment is
made in advance. These prices are exclusive of mail
or stage charge for transportation.No papers will be discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, except at the discretion of the editor.
Notice of a wish to discontinue must be given be-
fore the expiration of a year.Advertisements. One square three insertions, \$1,
and the same proportion for two or more squares.—
Half a square, 75 cts. Continuance over three weeks
20 per cent per week. A liberal deduction made for
advertisements continued 6 or 12 months.Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$1 00
Commissioners' Notices, 1 25
All communications must be POST-PAYD.**A REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM!**THE excruciating pain—the decrepitude and de-
formity, and the premature old age, which are the
usual attendants of this disorder, are suffered by many
from a despair of a cure, or disappointment in the ef-
ficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to ef-
fect this purpose. But those who have made a fair
trial of**Dr. Jebb's Celebrated Liniment,**
even in cases of long standing, and of the most severe
character, have received certain relief, and many
have been cured in a few days, some in 24 hours! as
a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were
formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very
fully testified. Certificates are in possession of the
Proprietor, proving the most thorough and surprising
cures by means of this powerful Liniment, in cases
where other approved applications had utterly failed.
The Liniment is also used with success for bruises,
sprains, numbness, stiffness of the joints, chilblains,
&c. Price 50 cents a bottle.**Dumfries' EYE WATER!**FOR SORE OR INFLAMED EYES,
GIVES immediate ease and relief. On recent sore
eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the com-
plaint has been of years standing, and in some exceed-
ing bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable re-
lief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, af-
ter every other remedy had failed. Many persons who
have used it, pronounce it the best preparation for
three complaints they have ever met with, especially
in cases of soreness or inflammation of long standing.
Price 25 cents a bottle.None genuine unless signed on the out side print-
ed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, im-
mediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. COXWAT. For
sale at his Consulting Room, over No. 99 Court-street,
near Court Hall, Boston, and also by his special ap-
pointment, by**Drs. Buel and Beckwith, Litchfield; E. Coules,
South Farms; J. C. Stevens, Canaan;
Messrs. Loomis, Bethlem.**
December 14. oeswly28**Cowhide Boots and Shoes,**Ladies Shoes of all kinds.
Also, Wilcox's Axes, warranted,
MAY BE FOUND AT
Jan. 4. N. H. NORTH & CO'S.**BROADCLOTHS.**JUST received, an additional supply, mak-
ing as good an assortment as can be
found in the country.
Dec. 7. ISAAC LAWRENCE.**Carriages and Sleighs.**THE subscribers have on hand, and are
constantly manufacturing all kinds of
Carriages, Sleighs, Cutters, and
Buggy Waggon, made of the best materials, and by experi-
enced workmen. Also,
PEDLARS' WAGGONS,
of the latest style, on hand, and made to order
on short notice.**Sleighs and Cutters,**From the latest New-York patterns—all of
which they will sell CHEAP for CASH, or ap-
proved credit. Good Lumber, and all kinds of
produce taken in part payment.

RODGERS & PETERS.

N. B. Those who have unsettled accounts
of long standing are requested to call and set-
tle the same as soon as possible. R. & P.
Litchfield, Oct. 26, 1837. 21**Furniture Paper.**A NEW supply of Furniture Paper—those
who are in want of the article will find a
great variety, at
May 4. N. H. NORTH & Co's.**LINSEED OIL.**THE subscribers would in-
form the public that LIN-
SEED OIL can be obtained of
them cheaper than the cheap-
est, considering its superior quality.
BEEBE & OSBORN.N. B. All persons indebted to us are re-
quested to call and pay up without delay.—
Now, good friends, don't say, "this means
somebody else and not me," for it does mean
you. B. & O. 42
Litchfield, March 22.**MORE BOOKS.**JUST received, an additional supply of
School Books—also, various kinds
of WRITING PAPER—a few LADIES ALBUMS.
Nov. 30. S. GALPIN.**REGISTERS****AND****ALMANACKS****FOR 1838**At LORD'S Book and Variety Store. 34
January 25.**GROCERIES.**A FRESH supply of Family Groceries,
which will be sold cheap. Call and see.
January 18. S. GALPIN.**U. S. Mail Stage**FROM
Litchfield to New-Haven,
Leaves Litchfield Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, arrives in New
Haven at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves
New-Haven on the arrival of the steam boat
from N. York, passing through Humphreys-
ville and Woodbury, Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays. For passage or information
apply at either of the public houses in Litch-
field, or to H. MIX, New-Haven.
S. DELIBER. 42
Litchfield, March 22, 1838.**Geese Feathers.**THE subscribers have made arrangements
to keep constantly on hand a superior
article of **Geese Feathers**—and will at
all times furnish any quantity, from 20 to
1000 lbs. at as low prices as they can be ob-
tained of equal quality in the state.
S. & L. HURLBUT.
Winchester, Jan. 9, 1838. y32**IMPROVEMENT IN
DENTAL SURGERY.****R. B. MERRIMAN,**HAVING furnished a room for the express
purpose in Lord's building, is ready to
perform all operations on the Teeth, in set-
ting, filling, and extracting. Stockton's in-
corruptible teeth, for which he received a
premium at the Fair of the American Insti-
tute, New-York, can be set on gold plate or
on stumps without injuring the other teeth,
and for beauty, durability, and true resem-
blance of the natural teeth, are not surpassed
by any manufacturer in the world.Are your teeth decaying? Filling with gold
will preserve them. Do they ache? Forceps
will extract them with little pain. Have you
lost your teeth? I will set those that never
ache. Did you value your teeth above all
price? I will replace them for a trifling sum.N. B. Brushes, Powders, and Washes pre-
pared for the teeth and gums. Numerous
testimonials might be given—amongst them
are the following, from gentlemen of the Me-
dical profession:This may certify, that I am personally acquainted
with Reuben B. Merriman, and have lately seen
a number of specimens of his manner of filling and
setting teeth, some of which were very difficult and
required the exercise of the most skillful hand. It is
but justice to Mr. Merriman to say, they were all skill-
fully performed, and attended with little or no pain to
the patient. His efforts to avail himself of the latest
improvements in the art—his superior mechanical tact
—together with his integrity of character, commend
him to the confidence of the public.

C. W. GRANT, M. D.

I have known Mr. Merriman for several years;
and can recommend him as a gentleman of char-
acter and integrity. From his knowledge of Dental
Surgery, which he obtained through Dr. Grant's in-
struction, and from his skill, and the practical knowl-
edge which he has acquired during his successful
practice, as well as the great expense which he has
incurred in supplying himself with the best instru-
ments, imperishable teeth, and materials for filling, I
believe him fully entitled to the services of a Den-
tist, and will do well at least to make him a call, and sat-
isfy himself as to his skill and knowledge of his pro-
fession. His charges are moderate.

J. G. BECKWITH, M. D.

Litchfield, March 31, 1838. 44

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office atBradleyville, March 31, 1838.
Fanny Beach Harry Stone
David Goodwin Horace Waugh
Lucy Reed Lorenzo Wheeler
Ann Stone William Westover
WILLIAM COE, P. M. 44**FOR SALE.**A CONVENIENT HOUSE for a small family,
with about half an acre of land, and an
excellent well of water, situated within one
quarter of a mile of the Meeting House in the
village of Litchfield. Terms accommodat-
ing. If not sold soon, will be RENTED. In-
quire of OLIVER GOODWIN, Litchfield, or
ALBERT A. MARSH, Wolcottville.
Litchfield, March 28, 1838. 43**TAKE NOTICE!**A QUANTITY of Book Accounts and Notes
of Hand would be willingly exchanged for
good Bankable Money, as soon as the first
of April next, by M. MORSE & SON.
Litchfield, March 29. 43**NOTICE.**THE Judge of the Court of Probate for the
District of Norfolk has limited and al-
lowed six months from the date hereof for the
creditors to the estate of AUGUSTUS ROYS, an
insolvent debtor of said Norfolk, in said dis-
trict, in which to exhibit their claims thereto,
and has appointed Thomas Curtis and Hiram
Mills Commissioners to receive and exam-
ine said claims. Certified by
MICHAEL F. MILLS, Judge.The subscribers give notice that they shall
meet at the house of Augustus Roys, in said
Norfolk, on the 11th day of June, and on the
17th day of September, 1838, at 9 o'clock in
the forenoon, on each of said days, for the
purpose of attending on the business of said
appointment.THOMAS CURTIS, } Commis-
HIRAM MILLS, } sioners.
Norfolk, March 19, 1838. 44JUST received at the Book, Shoe and Vari-
ety Store, a fresh supply of
**Oil-dressed Boot and undressed Morocco,
Binding and Lining Skins.**
March 22. 42**NOTICE.**BY virtue of an order from the Hon. Court
of Probate for the District of Litchfield,
so much of the Real Estate of ELON CAMP-
TON, Jr., late of Litchfield, deceased, as will
raise the sum of \$156 43, (with incident charges,
to enable me to pay the debts due against
said estate,) will be sold at or near the house
of Gordon Filley, either at public or private
sale, on Monday the 10th day of April next.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH ADAMS, Admin'r. 43
Litchfield, March 24, 1838.

At a Court of Probate holden at Woodbury,

26th March, 1838.
THE Court assigns the third Monday of
April, 1838, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the
probate office in Woodbury, for the appoint-
ment of Commissioners on the estate of
DANIEL PITKIN, Jr.of Bethlem, an assigning debtor, and directs
that notice thereof be given by advertising
on the signpost in Bethlem, and in a news-
paper printed in Litchfield.
43
CHAS. B. PHELPS, Judge.Though the election has passed, a correspondent
requests the insertion of the following from a Van Bu-
ren paper:

From the Patriot and Democratic.

Many of your readers have been anxiously ex-
pecting for sometime to witness the resignation of Mr.
Beers, into the hands of the people, of his splendid of-
fice of Commissioner of the School Fund. Upon Re-
publican principles it would seem that this should
have been done as soon as possible after he received
his nomination for Governor, by the Middletown Con-
vention. An accumulation of profitable places, or
the long continuance, in one hand, of a very profitable
office, and well known, as an unheard-of recompen-
sation upon a Republican ticket, especially in the case
of one who has been, in matters of accumulation, so
adroit as Mr. Beers.It is difficult to perceive upon what ground he de-
clines yielding his assent to the well known and es-
tablished principle, on which the equization and ro-
tation of profit and honor, among his brethren, has so
long and so invariably rested. Besides, the numerous
doctors, such as Commissioner of Banks, &c. &c. which
have been lavished upon him by an indulgent
Legislature, should reconcile him to the canons of his
party.It is justly expected, that one who has held for man-
y years the best office in the State, and made him-
self very wealthy from the public chest, and who has
recently been nominated, by the Loco Foco Powwow,
for Chief Magistrate of the State, and who intends to
stand the polls, should strip himself of every incum-
brance, and stand forth before the people without the
aid of foreign ornament. The people have now many
candidates before them for places of honor and profit.
It will be hazardous to withhold from them any re-
commendation or gratuity, and an entire discom-
mencement of all public engagements whatever. The
disinterestedness it would prove; the absence of all
motive but public spirit; the implicit submission to a
primary principle of democratic equality; the total and
cheerful renunciation of the money which he has ac-
quired, as well as their desire to elect him,
would establish him in an unquestionable claim to the
increased confidence of his party. As the office is
neither to be sought nor refused by any highminded
man, so the prompt retirement from the best office in
the State, which he now holds, to serve the public in
one more dignified and less profitable, would be truly
worthy, both of his democracy and PATRIOTISM.**THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.**We give a synopsis of the Sub-Treasury Bill as it
passed the Senate.**Treasury Building, Vaults, Safes, &c.**—Suitable
rooms are to be prepared in the new Treasury Build-
ing, now erecting at Washington, for the use of the
Treasurer and his clerks, with sufficient and secure
fire proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the pub-
lic moneys under the immediate control of the Treas-
urer, and the depositors of the public moneys are to be
the Treasury of the United States.**Deposites in the Mints.**—The Mint of Philadelphia,
and the branch Mint at New-Orleans, are made
places of deposit for the public moneys collected at
those places; the Treasurers of the Mints to have the
custody of the public moneys.**Vaults and Safes in the Custom Houses.**—In the
Custom Houses in New-York and Boston are to be
vaults and safes, similar to those in the Mints—for the
keeping of the money collected to be under the care
of the Collectors—offices are to be created in Charle-
sotte and St. Louis, for the use of the Receivers Gen-
eral, with vaults, safes, &c.**Receivers General.**—Four officers are to be appointed
by the President, with the advice and consent of the
Senate, to be styled "Receivers General of the public
money," who hold their offices for four years, and
are to be located one each, in New-York, Boston,
Charleston, and St. Louis.**Collectors, Postmasters, &c., Constituted Sub-Treasurers.**—The Treasurer of the United States, the
Treasurers of the Mints, Collectors of Customs, all
Receivers and Postmasters, are required to retain,
without loaning or using by the Banks, the deposits
till called for by the proper officers. They are like-
wise required to perform other duties as fiscal agents,
to pay pensions, &c.**Sub-Treasurer's Bonds.**—Such bonds, as the Presi-
dent and Senate shall direct, to be required of the
new securities, when the accumulations of money in
the hands of the depository shall make it necessary.**Transfer of Deposits.**—The smaller Sub-Treasurers
are to pay over to the larger Sub-Treasurers the
amounts collected, as often as once a month; and the
Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer the
deposits to and from the Treasury, the Mints, and
offices of the Receiver's General at his discretion—
and all moneys deposited, are to be subject to his
drafts.**Deposites in Banks.**—When the deposits shall ac-
cumulate in the hands of any of the depositories, other
than the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers
of the Mints, and the Receiver's General, to an extent
considered unsafe, the Secretary shall direct a
portion to be deposited in some Bank in the State
where the depository resides, under the following con-
ditions: to be observed by the Banks. The deposits
are to be special deposits; the Banks shall make no
use of them, and as an additional security, therefore,
safes are to be provided, to be under the joint control
of the Bank and some officers of the Government;
nothing but gold or silver, or the Notes of the United
States, are to be deposited; all deposits to be
passed to the credit of the depository, making them,
but subject only to the drafts of the Secretary. The
Banks are to be allowed a commission, not to exceed
one eighth per cent. on moneys deposited. If no Bank
in the State where the depository resides, can be
found willing to receive the deposits—some one in a
neighboring State is to be selected—agents are to be
appointed to examine the books and accounts of the
deposite Banks, at least once a year.**Checks on the Treasuries.**—The Naval officers, are
surveys, as a check upon the Receiver's General or
Collector, of Customs, and the Secretary of the
Land offices, as a check upon the Receivers,
and the Superintendent of the Mint, upon the Treasurers,
respectively, shall every quarter examine the
books, accounts, and money on hand, of such Collec-
tors, Registers and Treasurers, and report to the Treas-
urer of the United States.**Expense of Clerks, Vaults, &c.**—The officers are to
be allowed any additional expenses for clerks, fire
proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses,
to be first authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury—
provided the number of additional clerks shall not be
more than two or more than the five years, and pay a
fine equal to the amount embezzled.The balances remaining in the old deposite banks
are to be withdrawn as soon as convenient.
All payments to government may be made at any
of the offices of deposite, and receipts or certificates of
deposite will be given.**Penalty for using or loaning the Deposites.**—If any
of the depositories shall convert to his own use, or loan
any portion of the deposite, he is to be deemed guilty
of embezzlement of so much as is loaned or converted,
and any person convicted thereof shall be imprisoned
not less than two or more than the five years, and pay a
fine equal to the amount embezzled.Temporary rooms are to be provided by the Treas-
urers, till suitable rooms can be completed.
No distinction to be made in the medium of payment of
Public Debt.—The Secretary is prohibited from mak-
ing any general order, that shall create any difference
between the different branches of the revenue as to
the medium of payment.**Salaries of the Treasurers.**—The receiver general at
New-York \$3,000; at Boston \$2,500; at Charleston
\$2,500; at St. Louis \$2,500, without perquisites or ad-
ditional charge.—N. Y. Express.**MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. March 27.**This peaceful community have been shocked to-
day by a cold blooded murder of one of the oldest of
its citizens. Just at the break of day this morning the
murderer broke into the house of Mr. Hosea Moore,
frightened the females all out of doors, and entered
Mr. Moore's chamber, who was sleeping alone, and
beat his head with a hammer until he was dead. He
appears to have been perfectly cool, and alleges that
he acted under good advice, and therefore made no
attempt to escape. Some say he is deranged, but I
fear it is such a delusion as will do him no credit.
He is now in prison.The Philadelphia Herald proposed to the Whigs to
print the speeches of Clay and Webster, on the Sub-
Treasury Bill, in a joint pamphlet to the number of
three hundred thousand copies, and place one of
them in the hands of every voter in the State.Another City Redeemed.—The Chicago Charter
Election took place on the 9th inst., and resulted in
the choice of Buckner S. Morris, Esq. (Whig) for
Mayor, by a majority of 59. Last year the Loco Foco
majority was 237, making a Whig gain this year of
296. The new board of Aldermen is composed of
four Whigs and six V. B. Last year not a single
Whig was elected.—Buffalo Com. Adv.**DR. BEECHER ON ATHEISM.**DR. BEECHER has commenced a course
of Lectures to the Mechanics of Cinci-
nati. From the report of the first, in the
Cincinnati Journal, we copy some charac-
teristic passages:**Political Bearings.**—How to preserve
Liberty, 'there's the rub.' Other nations
have made themselves free; but their light
of life has been like the meteor's glow,
flashing athwart the horizon, and going
down in endless night. Shall it be thus
with ours? Have we been called into the
light of Liberty and shown what we may
be, only to be thrust back into more terri-
ble darkness? I trust not. I trust we
shall shine brighter and brighter, till the
nations, encouraged by our success, shall
break their chains and walk erect and free
upon the fair earth which God has given them.When at first we set up for Independ-
ence, Kings, Nobles and Priesthood stood
aghast! They pitied us, poor orphans,
who had no 'Church and State' to take
care of us. They feared we should all go
back again to skins and acorns; but we
have kept along for fifty years or more,
and we have in that time made some bread
stuff, some cloth, and considerable pork.
We have thought of trying it fifty years
more—and if we stick to the good old way
of 'God and Liberty,' I think we shall
succeed.Thus far have we done pretty well; but
there are some, not many I hope—though
I fear there be those, who are not willing
to let pretty well alone, and are anxious to
try some experiments to make us more free
and happy than we have yet been. They
have discovered, they think, that there is
no God! That the Bible is a fable! And
they think that civil government is a usurpa-
tion, and separate families and separate
property are a curse; that it is a vile mon-
opoly for a man to have any wife in par-
ticular, or for a son to know his own father;
that liberty is the right of every man to
do as he pleases, and equality the right
of every man to be as handsome, wise, and
witty as his neighbor—the right to live in
as fine house, to dress as well, and eat and
drink as much by weight and measure.You all remember the fable of the dog,
who grasping at the shadow of his marrow
bone, lost what he had and gained nothing.
Let us be careful lest by grasping at the
shadow we lose our marrow bone. Let us
wait until some other nation has made the
experiment, and by the principles of athe-
ism—and by the overthrow of civil institu-
tions and in the abandonment of all sacred
and social ties—has made itself freer and
happier than we now are. Let us not
therefore, abandon them for any more ex-
periment.If any thing can destroy our nation, it is
such fanatical and profligate opinions as I
have mentioned; and were they not print-
ed and circulated, I would not believe they
were entertained. It is true, that while
Atheism has corrupted kings and nobles, it
has served to overthrow despotisms and
exalt the people; and after all the convul-
sions which France has undergone, there is,
on the whole an increase of liberty.But put these Atheistic principles under
a republic and set the match to them, and
the people, as well as the rulers, will be
blown to atoms. Let opposition to author-
ity and law obtain here, and we are lost—
our constitution will be but a rope of sand.Ever since the apostles of Infidelity have
turned their mission to the laborers and ar-
tisans, I have trembled for my country.—
My own ancestors were artisans. My fa-
ther was a worker in Iron. He was well
read in history, intelligent and virtuous.—
He was industrious and patriotic, and had
respect and influence in the community in
which he lived. Until I was sixteen I
worked on the farm, or with him wielded
the hammer in making hoes and other im-
plements of husbandry. I glory in my an-
cestry. 'Tis to my habitual muscular ac-
tion that I owe the measure of health and
endurance which has attended me through
life, and which has enabled me to breast
storms and exposure to east winds without
quailing.I know the heart and bone and sinew of
liberty are with the agriculturalists and ar-
tisans, and that with them is the last citadel
of liberty. And I know who has carried
among them lying sophistries and corrupt-
ing principles. And I have looked on and
wept; and I would fain come to the res-
cue of this best hope of my country. If
ever I longed for the power of ubiquity, it
is that I might go to every artisan and
counteract the poison that Infidelity has
mingled in his cup.**England's Maiden Queen.**Lord Elphinstone is now currently reported by the
foreign papers, as the intended husband of
young Victoria. It seems that the queen
of England has a heart, like other women
—quite a warm one, too, it seems, palpi-
tating beneath the robes of royalty—and
some years since, when she was only the
duke of Kent's daughter, Princess Victoria,
she thought proper, very imprudently, to
yield possession of said heart to the keep-
ing of a certain wild, reckless young man,
the present Lord Elphinstone. As soon
as the affair 'got wind,' he was very quiet-
ly appointed governor of Madras, appar-
ently without any object—yet, more appar-
ently, with the design of getting his influence
out of the way of the princess. The young
Victoria is 'her majesty' now, and so,
'Lord Elphinstone is returning post haste
to England! What for?**Matrimonial Consolation.**—A younger
brother had espoused an old and ill-tem-
pered wife, but extremely rich. He used
to say—'whenever I find my temper giv-
ing way, I retire to my closet, and console
myself by reading her marriage settlement.'**DOMESTIC ECONOMY.**In my travels I have found two classes
of farmers and mechanics. One class had
a place for every thing, and every thing
was in its place. There was always to be
seen the 'tool house.' This was a little
building for the purpose of housing the
plough, the spade, the scythe, the hoe, &c.I saw also with this wise class, that the
wagon and cart were always, when not in
use, drawn under the shed, or in the wagon
house, out of the storm.They did not permit the sleighs to stand
out in the storms and weather all summer,
but keep them under cover, till they were
wanted in winter.But the other class managed, or I ought
to say, mis-managed, very differently.—
When I walked over their yards and fields,
I would see the augur kicked about on the
chips in the door yard, and the shovel and
spade were left to be trodden on in the path
to the barn.The plough, covered with earth and rust,
was left out in the open air—the wagon or
cart left in the road, to be injured by the
storms and changes of the climate, and the
hoe, and the rake, and the axe, left just
where they were used, to be broken or
lost, as the chance may be.These farmers could never, unless it was
by accident, find any thing when it was re-
quired, and their tools were of short life,
being more frequently injured by accidents
and the weather than by their natural use.A farmer, or a mechanic, by this slov-
ely careless practice, loses more in one
year, than it would cost to put up a 'tool
house'; and the time that is wasted in
hunting after tools that have been left any
where and every where, is worth more than
the instruments originally cost. Yet these
men who live in this miserable way, do not
perceive that any improvements can be
made.No, their fathers did so, and so must
they; for they generally think that no other
way can be as good. We ask those who
read this, to go out to some place where
they can see, at one view, the barn-yard
and the grounds around the house, and
then look over your property. How man-
y things can each one see out of place?
How many will resolve to secure your own
interest by letting this article make you
ashamed of such ruinous, slovenly habits?A wagon or a plough will last twice as
long if kept housed from the storms and hot
suns of summer. And how much fretting
and scolding would be saved, if any one
knew at any time just where to go for the
gimblet, or the shovel, or the saw! Mo-
ney is not only saved by doing things right-
ly, but health and good temper would be
secured in many instances where they are
now lost.—Common School Assistant.**To Farmers.**—While the ground is soft
and the grass tender, let not your cattle
tread up the roots nor impede the growth
by too early grazing. Give your pastures
several weeks credit in the spring—they
will pay you principal and interest in the
summer. As to your mowing grounds suffer
not a hoof to touch them from the time
the frost leaves them, until the scythe has
passed over. That you are short of hay in
the spring, affords no good reason for a
practice so pernicious. Attend diligently
to your fences, repair the old and put up
new ones where they are necessary. Good
fences are the Farmer's Charter of Rights
—so when you are employed in this busi-
ness remember that a piece of work once
well done, is better than a dozen times half
done; poor fences and short feed makes
lean cattle and quarrelsome neighbors. It
is cheaper, when you are about it, to add
an extra rail and pair of stakes to each
length than to have a single law suit in the
summer about impounding cattle. Some
farmers are too much in the habit of letting
their division rail fences stand too long
without a re-setting. A broad row of hedge
and briars grows up and occasions waste.
This practice is too slovenly to be endured
long by neat farmers. By removing your
fence a rod or two, the hedge and briars
may easily be subdued, and the land itself
made productive—no stuff is lost, and but
little labor is necessary in resetting the fen-
ces. Let not the orchard and your other
fruit trees be forgotten. Ingraft scions of
the best fruit into those which produce bad
—the trouble and expense will be small
compared with the utility.